THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

Vol. XVII., No. 812. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. Robert Richard Westall and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Wm. Hargreaves is this day admitted a partner.

Our partners in China now are Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, Mr. Robert Brand, and Mr. Justus William Henry Escherich.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.
28fe 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge, Robert Muirhead Reddie, (deceased), and James Whitlow, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, Cridland William Farbridge, Joseph Farbridge Holliday, Richard Rowett and Joseph Perrott Barnes.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
28fe 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this post as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the firm of Wm. Remé & Co.

WILLIAM REMÉ.
5my 693 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. Albert Schroers, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.

Hong name—Tak Chuen 全 德

Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.

31ma 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha Loong 華 隆
tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Clement Lucas has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. Hunter of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK:

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,			Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	"	"	" 8	"
Champagne, in	1	"	" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)			"	
St. Jucn, in 1-doz. cases,			" 8	"
Medoci	1		" 5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1	"	" 10	"
do. do.	1	"	" 6	"
India Pale Ale,	4	" casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.
20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju 66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 368 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue
LONDON.

Capital,......2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 358 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., m.p.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
16jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 427 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 25th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary,	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine,
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.

14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Ainé, at Fecamp.

House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,

Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.

61 A, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.
tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

Steam to Hongkong,
With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"SINGAPORE,"

Captain Edmond, will leave Shanghai for the above place on Friday morning, 23rd February. Parcels received at this Office until Noon of the 21st instant.

Wm. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BY Order of the directors of the above Company, the agency in Shanghai has been transferred to the undersigned who is now prepared to accept risks as per separate advertisement.

C. RYLEY.

28fe 694 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

C. RYLEY.

28fe 695 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby notifies to the public in Shanghai that after this date for any debts contracted in his name by any person other than himself he will not be responsible.

FREDERICK ELLIOT,
Franklin Cottage,
Hong-que.

o 696 Shanghai, Feb. 17th, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co, Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 697 Feb., 17th 1866.

MACHINERY.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

23ma 570 December 23rd, 1865.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces.—Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—Barclay & Sons;—Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

FOR INDIA
LONDON

Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.

International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

FOR

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds.
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (S), LONDON.

25my o-a-w 664 November 25th, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARM CO.'S

Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. A *full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established, that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to
MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 262 Broadway, N.Y.

P.S.—Important.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions.

27ju-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, Feby. 15th, Abel, the infant son of L. A. Tavares.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Jan. 15		Hankow,........	Feb. 8
Hongkong,........	Feb. 8		Nagasaki,........	Feb. 11
Tientsin,........	Dec. 2		Yokohama,........	Feb. 1

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong,........	Nov. 1	Received via Marseilles, Dec. 18th.
Shanghai,........	Oct. 25	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending February 16th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	Benares.
Feby.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
10,—	650 a 660		505	495
12,—	600		502 a 505	492 a 495
13,—	600 nom.		500 nom.	
14,—	600 do.		505 do.	
15,—				
16,—				

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Feb. 15th, *Express,* (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; *City of Nantes,* (Br. str.) Gibson, from Chefoo; 16th, *Kiangse,* (Am. str.) Law, from Ningpo; *Pluto,* (Chi. str.) Parkes, from Cruise; *Williamette,* (Chi str.) McLeod, from Nankin; *Fusi Yama,* (Br. str.) Hardy, from Hankow.

Departed.—Feb. 16th, *Moyune,* (Am. str.) Johnston, for Hankow; *Kiangse,* (Am. str.) Law, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Locket* from Liverpool—Mr. Unbhegn. Per *Singapore* from Hongkong—Revd. J. & Mrs. Burdon, Mr. & Mrs. Evans and infant, Messrs. H. Richardson, W. D. Paterson, E. Clarke, J. M. Ringer, F. Bourtraeger, P. A. Reiruff, Taylor, Mitchell, Mosley and R. Saynobhoy and 31 Chinese. Per *Japan* from Nagasaki:—Revd. W. Williams, Captain Sutherland and Mr Fail. Per *City of Nantes* from Newchwang—Messrs. Aubeck and Sims.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore,* with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Friday, the 23rd instant.

The London Mail of the 10th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 24th Feb., and here on the March 2nd.—It arrived last year on the 28th Feb., per *Nepaul.*

The French Mail of Jan. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 5th of March. It arrived last year on the 7th of March per Str. *Labourdonnais.*

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai, Saturday Evening, Feb. 17th.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	3.25 a 3.35
„ 8¼ „	„	3.65 a 3.85
„ 9 to 10 lbs	„	4.50 a 4.75
White, common to best...	„	3.00 a 5.00
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	„	2.50 a 3.20
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	„	8.00
JEANS,		
30 yards	„	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., cattles 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14½	„	
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.75 a 1.05
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	7.50 a 7.75
Assorted	„	7.50
Other marks Scarlet	„	7.30 a 7.50
Assorted	„	7.20 a 7.30
CAMLETS,—S	„	17.60 a 17.75
S S	„	17.00 a 17.25
S S S	„	14.50 a 15.00
B B B	„	19.00 a 19.50
LEAD,	per picul	5.20 a 5.50
IRON,—		
Bar	„	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	„	2.60 a 2.70
Hoop	„	2.90 a 2.95
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.50
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	18.00
Inferior	„	17.00 a 17.50
TIN PLATES	per box	4.25 a 4.60
COAL,—English	per ton	11.00 a 11.50
Japan	„	
Sydney	„	
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl	5 a 7.25 a 8.60
Brown	„	4.20 a 4.70
Swatow, White	„	
Brown	„	
Amoy, White	„	
Brown	„	3.90 a 4.10
RICE,—Bengal, White	„	1.85 a 2.25
Siam, Cargo, com.	„	1.50 a 1.65
White	„	1.80 a 2.05

EXCHANGE.—

On London.—Bank Rate, sight,
6s. 2¾d. per Tl.
6 ms. sight, 6s. 4½d.
Credits 6 ms. 6s. 5d.
Bills with Doct. 6 ms 6s. 5d.

On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 8.07½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 8.12½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. Rs. 301.

On Bombay. Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. Rs. 300.

On Hongkong. Bank, 3 ds. 27¼ p. cent. disct. Private 15 ds. 27¾ „ „

BULLION.—

Mex. Dollars—73.4
Carolus—74.2
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 161.5
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.
Copper Cash 1,300 per Tael.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

The closure of the Custom House in consequence of the Chinese new year holidays prevents us from publishing the usual returns.

The great Chinese festival has passed by, and the excitement which for nearly a week prevailed is now almost extinct. Feasting and visiting are over, and the respectable shopkeepers and staid merchants who for a few days forget the cares of business, and gave themselves up to all the enjoyments of the season, are slowly and sadly returning to their counters and desks. No doubt the dissipation of the past week has left its mark upon many whom racking headaches still remind of the imprudence of over-indulgence in stimulating compounds. But taken with all its charms and all its drawbacks, Chinese new year is a festival looked forward to by all with pleasurable anticipation, and fondly looked back upon as a resting place enjoyed during the brief and unaccustomed interruption of ordinary business life. It is true that the close of the old year calls on debtors to pay the arrears of their outstanding accounts, and for this reason, it is not fraught with delight to those who have been unfortunate in trade. But so soon as the sun, rising on the first day of the first moon, is saluted by the discordant music of drums, gongs, and fifes, and the deafening sound of crackers, and every other description of fire works that produces sufficient noise and smoke, debtor and creditor forget their difficulties and differences, and unite to hail the advent of the auspicious season. To the poor the hand of benevolence is opened wide, and the most unfortunate of the starving wretches who infest the streets contrive on this day and until the conclusion of the accustomed solemnities, to obtain food and shelter. The best side of Chinese character is brought into view, and politeness is the order of the day. At every corner we meet men on foot or in chairs, in wheelbarrows or on horseback, hastening from place to place clothed in gorgeous silks and furs. The appearance of a friend or acquaintance is hailed with profound obeisances, and a few words of good will for the opening year are rapidly yet impressively exchanged. Servants carrying cards to those whom their masters may be unable to visit, coolies bearing presents from house to house, and the general air of cleanliness and polish borne by every body and everything all bear witness to the universal cheerfulness and jollity. Surely no demon, however malignant, could venture to intrude within the thresholds of houses where all is happiness and good fellowship; yet the Chinese carefully take precautions against unwelcome visitors from the world of spirits and devils. Thousands of gongs are beaten, and hundreds of thousands of crackers exploded, partly to frighten away evil influences, should any present themselves inadvisedly, and partly as a means of expressing and getting rid of some of the animal spirits evoked by the pleasing associations of the day. We trust that it will be long ere even those Chinese who are thrown directly into the society of foreigners will lose their respect for the first day of the new year. We have, no doubt, partly denationalised all those with whom we have come into immediate contact. For compradores and house servants who enjoy their "Sunday out" and welcome each returning sabbath with as much gusto as do their more civilised European contemporaries, new year's day has lost much of its charm. It is not the only holiday of the year, and to them is remarkable for little save that unpleasant peculiarity, to which we have alluded, of bringing with it a rigid examination of accounts, and strongly enforced claims for settlement. But to the masses, new year's day is the great gala day of the year, and the mention of its approach calls up visions of possible cumshaws, and certain idleness. The little children are treated to toys and every variety of indigestible condiments, while their elders sip hot wine, gamble or inhale the soothing fumes of the opium pipe. But there is one very important class which we have not yet mentioned, but whose interests are materially forwarded by the arrival of new year. Thieves and burglars, coiners and rogues of every description now reap an abundant harvest, partly on account of the carelessness which the general feeling of jollity produces, and partly from the temporary obfuscation of the faculties in which the duly constituted guardians of public peace are sharers. Hence, shopkeepers find that they have lost goods from their shelves, and have received in the press and hurry of a more than usually abundant custom, cash or dollars in the minting of which no government has had a share. The theatre-goers have their pockets lightened, their girdle ornaments abstracted, and their watches filched. Women engaged in burning incense before the altar of some favorite deity or in the more welcome pursuit of pleasure at the altars of Thespis, fall victims to the light pilfering fingers of those whose eyes are attracted by the gold ornaments wherewith the whitey-brown dames of Cathay deck their raven tresses. Thus all classes of the population from the most reputable to the most debased, share in the enjoyment which New Year brings in its train. Of course within the settlements of Shanghai where, from the great wealth brought together through the influence of foreign trade, thieves might expect an overwhelming return to reward their energy and determination, robberies at this season are to be expected and guarded against. Hitherto experience has borne out the very obvious theory which we have suggested, and in spite of the large police force kept up, and the additional precautions taken, many, both natives and foreigners, have had reason to regret the confusion which rendered the work of burglars more easy and far less dangerous. House-boys would forget to close the doors, watchmen, overpowered by samshu, would enjoy a slumber to which they were not entitled, and the consequence was that with the masters, in the case of Europeans, most probably up country shooting, and, in the case of Chinese, plunged in the same whirl of excitement which had set their employés by the ears, houses were left totally unprotected. The same state of things was anticipated for this year, but strange to say not only was there no demonstration on the part of the more unruly members of the native population, but the police sheets have actually been lighter than usual during the past few days. For this we are indebted doubtless in part to the energy displayed by Ting Taotai in rooting out those nests of Cantonese which at one time proved so dangerous to the settlements, but primarily to the effectual precautions taken by the Superintendent of Police, and the diligence of the officers and men under his command. It will appear incomprehensible to old residents in China that the new year spased by without any crime more serious than pocket picking or theft without violence, or any accident more serious than the frightening of ponies by the sudden and unexpected explosion of crackers. Yet so it was, and while we give the Chinese residents every credit for their good conduct, we ascribe much of this fortunate result to the Municipal Police and their energetic Superintendant.

Summary of the Week.

The Chinese New Year holidays celebrated during the past week, have put a stop for the present to everything more serious than eating and drinking on the part of the natives, and shooting on the part of foreigners. The latter have enjoying weather unusually clear and mild for this season of the year, and the former have been interrupted in their rounds of ceremonious calls by none of the torrents of rain which in Shanghai so frequently usher in the year. On the 12th instant the *Singapore* arrived with the London Mail of Dec. 26th, and telegrams to Jany. 15th, or three days later than those which have already been published. The additional telegrams are as follows, and are to be found in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 8th inst:—

London, Jan. 13th.—Shirtings 17d. Twist 26d. Gambier 21¼. to 22. Sago 45s. (?) Pepper 3¼. Tin 90.

Jan. 15th.—Ship *Singapore* from Liverpool lost.

On the 10th inst. a meeting of land renters was called at the French Consulate General to take into consideration certain proposals made by the M. I. Company with respect to the erection of a wharf. Permission to carry out the views of the Company would have involved the alteration of the rules actually in force, and accordingly a committee was appointed to revise these rules, and report to the meeting of land renters to be called in a few weeks.

From Hankow we learn that the Nienfei excitement is rapidly subsiding, but that the foreign residents are still keeping themselves in a state of readiness to repel danger, and defend their lives and property.

CHINESE MISCELLANIES, BY SIR JOHN DAVIS

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—The friend whose article about Dr. Rennie's book I sent you last mail, is a young man who has lately come to this country from China. I may tell you more about him at another time, in the meantime I shall simply speak of him as my Chinese friend.

My "Chinese friend" then, asks me to send you another article, which he has written about Sir John Davis's new book—"Chinese Miscellanies." I see no great harm in this article, it seems to consist chiefly of extracts, and to be free from bad "goaks."

I have heard the Opium question much better disposed of by another friend of mine whose opinion is this—"Opium is only antagonistic to the individual; alcohol is antagonistic to the individual and to his neighbours; the one is the enemy of the user alone; while the latter causes murder and a thousand other evils; the one is a peaceful vice; the other is a warlike vice."

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T.

London, Dec. 18th, 1865.

This book, which has just been published, consists of a few articles of which, as Sir John states in his preface, "some are printed for the first time, and the rest appear with the kind permission of the proprietors of the *Edinburgh,* and *Quarterly Reviews,* and others." The articles which we are about to notice, very briefly, are those entitled *The Calculating Machine, common characteristics of Russians and Chinese; Chusan in British Occupation; The Rise and Progress of Chinese literature in England; The Drama, Novels, and Romances.* The book contains five other articles, namely, *Huc's travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China; The Roots of the language with their manifold uses; Address to the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Analysis of a work on Husbandry and Botany; Valley of the Keang to the port of Hankow.*

In the article entitled *Calculating Machine, common characteristics of Russians and Chinese,* Sir John gives a short description of the Suan-pan (the calculating machine), and quotes a letter from a "literary nobleman", who says that "the utility of the Suan-pan as used by them [the Chinese] exceeds beyond all comparison, the far-famed calculating machine of Mr. Babbage, and is such that the mode of working ought to be generally known, and the instrument itself generally adopted." Sir John then quotes the following statement which was made by Lord Macaulay when commenting on the barbarism of the Russians in the time of Peter the Great,—"Even in the Imperial treasury the computations were made by the help of balls strung on wires." Sir John says that it is only reasonable to suppose that this system was "borrowed by the Russians from their conterminous neighbours, and cognate Tartar race, the Chinese, who had the denary notation and constructed their Suan-pan accordingly, when our British ancestors were content to walk about with painted skins." This system of calculation is, we think, the only characteristic of any consequence which he shows to have been common to Russians and Chinese, and even this has, we imagine, ceased to exist. If the Russians have abandoned the use of the "balls strung on wires"—and we think we are right in supposing that they have—the fact ought to be duly considered before we follow the advice of the "literary nobleman," and adopt the Suan-pan. Sir John speaks of "other Tartar features" shown in the same account (Lord Macaulay's) of the Russians; these features appear to be two, namely, the filthiness of the Russian Ambassador and grandees who came to London (in the time of Peter the Great we presume), and the amazement with which the young Emperor heard of the "royal assent given (in the House of

Lords) to a bill for raising £1,500,000 by land tax." There are many nations besides the Russians of the time of Peter the Great, and the Chinese, who might be accused of filthiness; and there are many Rulers besides the "young Emperor" referred to, who must contemplate with wonder and delight the patience with which the British public submits to taxation. This reference to taxation reminds Sir John of a remark which he made thirty years ago in his work on China, that in the way of taxation "the English House of Commons has done a great deal more than the Emperor of China could probably attempt with safety." The suan-pan and the common characteristics of Russians and Chinese being now merged in financial reminiscences, Sir John gives us a long extract from a despatch which he wrote to the Chinese Minister Keying in 1844, in favor of legalising the trade in Opium and levying a duty on it. This is a portion of the extract.—"Your Excellency is aware that, in the reign of the Emperor Kien-loong, Opium was subject, as a medicine, to a duty. The extent of its consumption was then inconsiderable. Subsequently to that, the drug was prohibited, and penalties attached to its consumption; but this prohibition, and these penalties, instead of preventing, appear to have increased the consumption of a noxious article in a wonderful manner, until the value in money of the prohibited opium imported has come greatly to exceed the amount of the lawful tea exported. This is the experience of China. You will therefore the more readily believe that the experience of England has been the same in reference to all commodities. Opium, having never been prohibited, is consumed *in small quantities*, chiefly as a medicine; and the official returns of the last year show that the whole quantity used in England was only 47,432 pounds, or 355 peculs."

The correspondence, in the course of which this letter was written, arose out of the desire of the Chinese Government to stop the importation of opium, the use of which was doing great injury to the people of China, just as the abuse of alcohol does to the people of England. The Chinese Government was sincere in its desire to eradicate the evil by stopping the importation of the opium: the argument, in the course of which Sir John shows how the evil, and the harsh cure which the Chinese Government wishes to apply to it, may be at once disposed of, is, in substance, this. That, as the importation of opium, which in the reign of Kien-loong was taxed as medicine, increased subsequently, when it was prohibited, to such an extent that the value of the quantity imported exceeded the value of tea exported; and as, in England, where the importation of opium has never been prohibited, the drug is only consumed as a medicine at the rate of 355 peculs a year: *therefore*, the excessive consumption of the drug in China is entirely owing to the prohibition, and may be reduced by the removal of the prohibition and the imposition of a tax upon the commodity. Now, the truth is that the consumption of opium in China increased, not because it was prohibited, but because the Chinese had found a vice which suited them; while, in England, people did not use opium because they already had a stimulant which suited them better, and relieved them of as much of their superfluous strength as they wished to expend on the indulgence in it. The difference between the two national vices might be thus stated:—the Chinese vice lies in the ordinary *use* of opium (which is pernicious except when used strictly as a medicine), while the British vice lies in the ab-use only, of Alcohol; the latter, however, producing in the aggregate, almost as much misery as the former. We do not think that it was ever in the power of the Chinese Government to suppress opium-smoking, because it is one of those vices which society cherishes as dearly as it cherishes any particular form of Government and with which, therefore, Governments cannot struggle long. It would, however, have been good policy on the part of Sir John to have admitted the obvious existence of the evil, and in opposing the vain attempt to suppress it, to have used some of the other arguments which might have been used in addition to those which were used and which,—taken in connection with our pecuniary interest in the Opium trade—were of the kind that those unpractical foreigners who call us a nation of Shop-keepers, like to get hold of. We suspect that Sir John's despatch did not create feelings of admiration in Keying's breast.

From the article about Chusan we extract the following valuable and interesting information:—

"The Chusan group appears at first to have been occupied by fishermen. The islands were in the seventh century incorporated with China, although the control at first exercised was of a precarious nature.

"Tradition states that an Emperor of the Leong dynasty, who held his court at Hangchow during the Mongol invasion, fled to Chusan for shelter. During the Ming, or next Chinese dynasty, the Japanese, then the most commercial nation of Eastern Asia, made Chusan their entrepot and carried on a lucrative trade. Having afterwards gone to war, on account of the ill-treatment of their countrymen by the Chinese, they took possession of the island, and kept it for many years. This forms a singular parallel, as far as it goes, with our own case. Chusan subsequently reverted to the Ming, or Chinese dynasty, whose representatives, long after the Manchow Tartars had taken possession of China, sought refuge there and defended themselves. But the Manchows at length became masters of Chusan and surrounded Tinghai, the capital, with a wall. They made it, moreover, a naval station, such as it was found by our forces in 1840." The rest of the article is well worth the attention of those who take an interest in Chusan.

In his article on the *Rise and Progress of Chinese Literature in England*, Sir John notices the interesting fact that the first European dictionary of Chinese was published under the orders of Napoleon I, at Paris in 1813. It was however inferior to Morrison's which was published, at the expense of the British East India Company, between 1817 and 1823. Sir John notices the books that have been published during the present century, beginning with Sir George Staunton's admirable translation of the Penal Code, published in 1810, and ending with the recent publications of Professor Summers. A great deal of this information would be more easily understood and remembered if it were given simply in the form of a list of the books. In speaking of the Penal Code, Sir John says "This system of criminal law received a high meed of praise from no less a judge than Sir James Mackintosh, who, in his critique in the *Edinburgh Review*, pronounced it to be well adapted to the existing condition of the Chinese people, the true test of the fitness of all laws. When Hongkong fell to us by conquest as a crown colony, I found no better way of governing the Chinese population (by far the majority) than by the "Penal Code," a copy of which always lay before the judge when Chinese were concerned. Every village was placed under the charge of its elders, who incurred considerable responsibility on account of those under their control." We have not heard of the use of the Penal Code in Hongkong of late years. The Chinese inhabitants of that colony have been for some time back governed in accordance with British law, and in accordance with a Code of Hongkong ordinances, which itself is as voluminous as the Penal Code of the Chinese Empire. We nevertheless commend Sir John Davis's practice to the consideration of the new governor; for although it may now be impossible to apply the Chinese Penal Code in Hongkong, it may be possible to apply the principle which actuated Sir John Davis, namely the principle of dealing with Chinese as much as possible in accordance with their own institutions. The government of Hongkong is very weak at present in the detection and suppression of Chinese criminals; it does not possess in a sufficient degree the ordinary means of linguistic communication between its officials and the Chinese; it takes very little trouble to make itself understood by the latter; and it makes no great effort to recognize or develop their social tendencies.

The most interesting part of the article on *the Drama, Novels, and Romances*, is the outline of the tragedy, entitled The Sorrows of Han, which was translated by Sir John Davis, and published by the Oriental Translation Fund Association in 1829. The story is this,—The Emperor Yuen-te, wishing to add to the number of the Imperial harem, sends his minister to search "through the realm for all that is most beautiful of womankind, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, and then furnish his master with portraits of each, as a means of fixing his choice." The minister proceeds upon his mission, and meets at length a maiden, the "brightness of whose charms was piercing as an arrow!" The girl's father, who is a farmer, refuses 100 pieces of gold for her, and the minister, who eventually purchases her at a higher price, resolves to be revenged upon the father for driving such a hard bargain. He therefore disfigures the poor girl's portrait so that when she is brought to the harem, she is kept out of the Emperor's presence, and had to live "sorrowing, in neglected solitude." The minister is a detestable wretch but he is at least above the weakness of self-deception, for he declares in one place, in a soliloquy:—

> Let a man have the heart of a kite, and the talons of an eagle;
> Let him deceive his superiors, and oppress those below him;
> Let him enlist flattery, insinuation, profligacy and avarice on his side,
> And he will then find them a lasting assistance through life.

And when he determines to deface the girl's portrait, he exclaims "Base is the man who delights not in revenge!" His plan, however, is frustrated, for the Emperor hears accidentally the lady playing on a lute, and upon seeing her discovers the perfidy of the minister, whom he orders to be seized and executed.

The minister, unfortunately, escapes and commences a second piece of villany. He goes to the camp of the Tartar Khan, and persuades him to demand the lady of the Emperor. The Khan makes the demand, and threatens if it be not complied with to ravage the country. Yuen-te who is a man of weak character, consents after a struggle, to yield up the princess. After a sad parting from the Emperor, she is taken north by the army to the banks of the river Amoor where her unhappy career is ended. Her death is thus described.

"*Princess*—What place is this?

"*Envoy*.—It is the river of the Black Dragon, the frontier of the Tartar territories and those of China. The Southern shore is the Emperor's, on the northern side commences our Tartar dominion.

"*Princess* (to the Khan)—Great King, I take a cup of wine, and pour a libation toward the south, my last farewell to the Emperor. (Pours the libation.) Emperor of Han, this life is finished; I await thee in the next."

The lady is drowned, and the Khan in great sorrow erects her sepulchre on the river's bank, and sends the perfidious minister to the Chinese Emperor. In the last act we see the Emperor sorrowing much for the loss of his princess, and the perfidious minister is put to death to "atone for the beauty which he wronged."

Sir John remarks in reference to the tragedy "Love and war, too, very legitimate subjects of tragedy, constitute its whole action, and the language of the imperial lover is frequently passionate to a degree one is not prepared to expect in such a country as China. The nature of its civil institutions, and the degraded state of the female sex, might generally be pronounced unfavourable to the more elevated strains of the erotic muse. The drama in question, however, may teach us not to pronounce too dogmatically on such points by reasonings *à priori*, but to wait patiently for the fruits of actual research and experience." It is worthy of remark, also, that the only good character in the tragedy is the female one, which, if we make allowance for Chinese ideas of suicide, rises to the heroic. We hope that this view of human nature may be further developed in China. For the encouragement of Chinese poets and dramatists we give here an extract from Mr. Ruskin's late work,—"Sesame and Lilies."

"Note broadly in the outset, Shakespeare has no heroes;—he has only heroines. There is not one entirely heroic figure in all his plays, except the slight sketch of Henry the fifth, exaggerated for the purposes of the stage; and the still slighter Valentine in the Two Gentlemen of Verona ...... Whereas there is hardly a play that has not a perfect woman in it, steadfast in grave hope, and errorless purpose: Cordelia, Desdemona, Isabella, Hermione, Imogen, Queen Katherine, Perdita, Sylvia, Viola, Rosalind, Helena, and last, and perhaps loveliest, Virgilia, are all faultless, conceived in the highest heroic type of humanity.

"Then observe, secondly, the catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of man; the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, and failing that, there is none."

CIVIS ROMANUS SUM.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

London, *Dec. 26th*, 1866.

Sir,—My Chinese friend finds with surprise that there are some countries in which the British subject yields to existing circumstances, much more quietly than he does in China: and that in all such countries there is but a small market for piece goods, while there is no market at all for opium. Hence, my friend has contrived to find his way to a conclusion which is so absurd that I decline to be the means of communicating it to you. He asks me to send you four extracts from the *Times*, which he thinks ought to lead the British subject in China to contemplate his difficulties in that country in a spirit of philosophical calmness. My friend evidently does not understand that the spirit of the British subject in China is emphatically practical. However, I send the extracts, as I have found them to be genuine. The first is about Brigandage in Greece; the second and third about Brigandage in Italy; and the fourth is an advertisement relating to certain captives—one of them the British Consul—in Abyssinia, with whose case—which is no doubt well known to all your readers—the British Government declines to interfere.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
T.

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.

(*Times, December* 20.)

Brigandage is looking up in Greece. The King of the Mountains has just been able to add handsomely to the balance at his banker's. Many a needy functionary, perhaps even a deputy here and there, must wish they had his luck. Three English gentlemen have been neatly caught, and 1,000*l.* a piece extracted from them. This would be a handsome prize in Italy; in Greece, where money goes still further, it is magnificent. As the love of adventure and the veneration for classical antiquity bring wealthy Englishmen to the land of lost gods and godlike men, the calling of the Klept promises to take a leading position in the industry of the country. It appears that Lord John Hervey, the Hon. Mr. Strutt, a son of Lord Belper, and Mr. Coore were travelling in the province of Livadia, and were captured about 10 miles from Dragomestro, on the west coast. Mr. Coore was detained as hostage, and the other two gentlemen sent on to Patras. After some time spent in communicating with Athens, and negotiating with the brigands, it was agreed that matters should be settled by each of the gentlemen paying 1,000*l.*, and this has been done. A telegram has been received at the Foreign-office stating that all three are now safe and well: but that, as might be expected, there is not the slightest chance that the Greek Government will repay the money.

This is the state of Greece after nearly forty years of freedom and after two Sovereigns and an endless succession of Ministers have devoted their various degrees of ability and patriotism to the country.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

(*Times, December* 23, 1865.)

The withdrawal of a portion of the French troops from the Roman States, and the necessary concentration of the remainder within narrower limits, will test the ability of the Papal Government to maintain order in the rural districts, and to prevent any increase of brigandage.

There is great reason to apprehend, however, that in the first instance the means of the Papal Government will be inadequate to meet the necessities of the case, and that brigandage will greatly increase in the Roman States, and it may be feared also, in other parts of Italy, from the facilities which the brigands will have of transferring their operations from one part of the country to another.

British travellers in Italy will do well to bear this in mind, and avoid, as far as possible, visiting districts where brigandage is known to prevail. They should remember that, however anxious the Italian and Papal Governments may be, for their own sakes, to put down the outrages of which many districts are the scene, the difficulties which those Governments have to contend with in doing so are very great. The lawless character of the inhabitants in secluded parts of Italy, the sympathy or apprehensions of the peasantry, and the difficulty in pursuing malefactors through the mountain fastnesses, all combine to render the suppression of brigandage a work of great difficulty; and that difficulty is not a little enhanced by the natural anxiety of the relatives and friends of persons captured by brigands to redeem them from captivity by paying whatever ransom may be demanded. There can be no question, however, that the system of ransom operates as a premium to brigandage; and it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that the Italian Government, seeking, as a matter of State policy, to eradicate the evil, discountenances and even prohibits by law any payments on that account.

It is difficult for foreign Governments to interfere with the discretion of the Italian Government in this respect, nor can the latter be held responsible for mischances that may happen to the subjects of foreign Powers voluntarily resorting to its dominions for any purposes whatever.

Such foreigners must take their chance with the natives of the country, and cannot claim the interference of their Governments to place them in a better position than native subjects.

The British Parliament would not listen to a claim for compensation made by a foreign Government in behalf of one of its subjects who might have been robbed on the highway, or whose house might be broken into and plundered by burglars, and England cannot claim for British subjects in a foreign country what the British Parliament would deny to the subjects of a foreign country in England.

Bearing these considerations in mind, therefore, it is to be hoped that Englishmen visiting Italy will, for the present at least, be very careful not to expose themselves heedlessly to capture by brigands. The Italian Government in particular are known to be making the greatest efforts to suppress brigandage, and it cannot be doubted that the Papal Government will do the same; but in the meanwhile, and until those efforts have led to a better state of things than now exists in parts of Italy, it is impossible for travellers in that country to be too cautious.

Brigandage in the Papal States.

(*Times, December 25th.*)

The Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following information from Her Majesty's Consul at Rome, dated November 28, 1865:—"Various bands of brigands have now descended from the Neapolitan territory into the Papal States in such numbers that the small amount of Papal troops (in the absence of the French) is evidently unable to contend successfully with them. These organized bands now extend from Viterbo to Frosinone, so that most of the frontier towns are without protection, and three individuals are prisoners until they can be ransomed."

ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES' LIBERATION FUND.

(*Advertisement in "Times" of Dec.* 22.)

Contributions already advertised are over £1,800.

The sum required is at least £2,000.

The friends of the captives and kind contributors to the fund will be pleased to learn that Dr. Beke was proceeding on his benevolent mission, in good health and with all possible speed.

Bankers—Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., 73, Lombard-street.

Hon. Sec., Mr. C. H. Purday (father-in-law of Rev. H. A. Stern), No. 24, Great Marlborough-street, W., of whom the letters of the captives may be had for 1s.; and to whom small sums may be sent.

DIARY OF A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE IN 1862-63.

By Ernest M. Satow, Esq., B.A. Lond., of H. M. C. S. in Japan.

(*Continued from No.* 811.)

XVIII. Liverpool.—We set off in the steam-carriage a little after four, and travelled a distance of 175 miles altogether, past stations, villages, open country and rivers, till twelve o'clock at night, when we arrived at Liverpool steam-carriage road-head; we went to a station, and stopped there.

4th moon, 30th day. Fine: therm. 62.—At eight o'clock this morning we left the hotel in horse-carriages, and, after going 1,100 yards or so, came out on the shore at the harbour-mouth. We immediately embarked on board a little river steamer, which had the red *morning-sun flag flying, and took* a view of the harbour. The entrance looks towards the north. There is a great river flowing down here, which empties itself into the sea. The length of the harbour up to its mouth is about 14 miles, and its breadth two miles. There were within it several hundred big and little vessels. On the two shores are many ship-repairing places, ship-building yards, factories of iron ships' furniture, and so forth. The ship-repairing place is about 24 ft. deep, 18 yards wide, and 80 yards long, built of stone, in the shape of a vessel; at the end is a pair of double gates. When the tide is full, the ship which is to be mended is dragged in here, and the gates shut fast by machinery. At low tide all the water runs out, and the place becomes like dry land, while the ship settles gradually down on a sort of platform which is made ready for it.

After having seen this, we went past a ship which was *anchored in the harbour.* The sailors ranged themselves in order upon the wood of the sails, whilst the soldiers came to the side of the vessel, to show politeness to us; the three Imperial Envoys took off their hats in return.

On a great war vessel, lying about 80 or 100 yards further off, which had gun-gates opened in three decks, about 40 flags of different countries were flying. Several tens of sailors ranged themselves in order on *the wood of the sails* and the musketeers were drawn up in line on the deck. The captain and 40 or 50 officers of the higher ranks came forward to the side of the ship, and respectfully performed the ceremonies proper for welcoming honourable guests. The three Imperial Envoys went on board this vessel, which was extremely neat and clean. In the captain's apartment were three horns of "unicorns," more than 5 ft. long, together with the head. There was also *the skin of a white* bear, which must have been got in *Kamusatsuka.* In another apartment were a forest of cavalry and infantry guns, swords and spears, and other military weapons; there were also several hundred volumes of books piled up.

After seeing all this, when they returned to the river steamboat, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the ship. We then went to a shipbuilding-yard where we saw an iron slip 10 yards wide and 60 yards long, being built of iron planks ½ in. thick, 2 ft. broad, and 24 ft. long; this was intended for a merchant vessel. There had been a great iron man-of-war already finished here; it was built of sheets of iron about 2 in. thick, which had first been tried by firing a 32-pounder cannon-ball against them; it was at this time at some place unknown to me. According to what I heard of the measurement for building these iron men-of-war, they use several hundred iron planks, about *2 in. thick, 3 ft. broad, and 8 yards long*, at the edge of which nail-holes about ½ in. across are bored. We also saw a great iron post about 20 yards long and 1½ ft. in diameter, being made just in the same way as I have before stated.

Having seen this, we left the place, and came to the seashore, where one of the newly-invented guns which load from the back, about a 12-pounder, was loaded with powder and fired by four men several times; *the quickness and dexterity* with which it was done was extremely surprising. After that, we went upstairs into a large house, where about 50 guests were feeding face to face at one eating-table; they entertained us very kindly and politely.

We then went out, and came in carriages to a consultation-hall, which was built of stone; the pillars, of 2 ft. in thickness, were made entirely of marble, with a pattern on it, and the pavement was of several kinds of tiles, with zigzag pattern, of flowers, or trees drawn in circles upon them; all the rest of the place was equally splendid. The three Imperial Envoys went out upon the balcony of the upper storey, whereupon the spectators, who were making a great noise in the broad place they filled before the door, took off their hats and held them up, shouting congratulations, or else held up their hands, or danced about, cheering; the noise did not stop for some little time. After four o'clock we returned to our lodging.

A little after six the three Imperial Envoys went to the house of the governor (Mayor) of the place; I did not accompany them. It is a famous and good harbour, and the town is therefore crowded. The people's habitations are close together, and number 65,000; the population is said to be 437,740.

5th month, 1st day. Fine: therm. 68°.—Soon after eight o'clock we left the lodging in horse-carriages and rode about 800 or 900 yards to the head of the steam-carriage road, where we got into the steam-carriage and set off at lightning speed immediately. On the way there were tube-roads, villages, and crowded stations. There are a great many glass manufactories about here; and, in a succession of villages, there was a tall chimney above the roof of every house: these are the factories. There were also fields and meadows, where cows, horses and sheep sported about and grazed; and numerous woods, where the trees were so full of blossom, that it looked just like a snow-scene. I saw a great many trees with yellow flowers on them, like those of the *hangi.* The land appeared to be very fertile.

XIX. Birmingham.—To-day we travelled 140 miles; and by two o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at the Birmingham station. This is also a very populous town, and there are about 50,000 houses to 320,000 inhabitants in it. In the courtyard of the posting-house were several myriads of spectators making a great confusion, so that there was not even room for a carpenter's awl to stand up; they all congratulated us by calling out "*Horei! horei!*" We went in and took a little rest; and soon after three o'clock went to a glass factory, where many kinds of glass vessels were being made. Amongst them the most remarkable was this:—A lump of the glass material was placed on the end of an iron tube, and then blown out till it became gradually big; it was then put in a furnace, taken out again, and shaken forcibly up and down in a trench about 4 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, and 12 ft. long, so that it gradually lengthened out into a big bottle 1 ft. 4 in. in diameter and 3½ ft. long; this was then split down the side, and again put into a furnace, where it became smooth of itself, and was transformed into a sheet of glass.

We then left, and went to an iron factory, where great lumps of raw iron were being *hammered* and drawn out by rollers into iron rods 8 or 10 yards long. A large number of these can be made in a very short time. We returned to the inn about five o'clock.

Several officials of this place came and entertained us very politely, and had a banquet face to face with the three Imperial Envoys, during which 25 guards in the courtyard performed some barbarian music. The spectators came in crowds, just as before. *After taking a bath,* I went out into the balcony, and looked down upon the crowd, when a voice behind my back called out "*Yoi tenki*" (fine weather) four times. I turned round, and saw a barbarian, to whom I spoke a word or two just to try him, and he spoke after the custom of our country, but with bad pronunciation; so I asked him, and he said he was a Russian, called Korumarisofu, who had, some years before, come in the train of Fuchiachin (*Poutiatine) to our country.* Having been shipwrecked by a storm at Shimoda, in Idsu, he made a stay at Towodaura, in the same province. I was at that time in the service of my former master, and remembered what had happened then quite clearly; so we talked a little about bygone times, which somewhat amused the mind of the wanderer. It was rather an extraordinary thing.

5th moon, 2nd day. Rain: therm. 67°.—Soon after eight o'clock left the inn in horse-carriages, and went *to a factory for* making infantry muskets. First of all, a thin sheet is made out of a lump of iron, which is then bent slantingly into a tube; afterwards it is beaten and forged by an iron hammer, all of which was done by steam machinery; thus several muskets can be made in a short time.

We left it, and went to a needle factory, where also the most admirable needles were made out of wire by steam machinery, and even stuck into the papers. *Having* seen this, returned at noon to the inn.

Soon after two o'clock left again for the head of the steam-carriage road, whence we set off like lightning in an easterly direction. Along the road were stations, villages, fields and meadows, hills, woods and so forth, for about 96 miles.

XX. London.—At four o'clock we arrived in London, and returned to our lodging. A little after six arrived the two officers Moriyama *and Fuchinobe, who set out* from Yedo on the 21st of the 2nd month.

5th moon, 8th day. Fine: therm. 67°.—Soon after ten o'clock this morning the three Imperial Envoys went to the "Show-seeing place" (the Exhibition); I did not accompany them.

[A note in the last number of the *Chinese and Japanese Repository* announces that the publication of that periodical ceased with the year 1865. We are therefore in doubt as to whether we shall be able to publish the remaining portion of the "Diary."—Ed. *N.C.H.*]

GAS.

Oh! makers of our gas, reflect
What rates on us you levy;
It surely cannot be correct
Our "light" should come so "heavy."

Blame not my verses if they halt
Or rhymes not quite complete are;
You ought to know how oft a fault
Will happen to "the *meter.*"

By law just ten per cent your gains
You find it better answers
At thrice that sum to fill *your mains*;
You look to the main chance, sirs.

By artful tricks you dodge the Act,
Which should be our reliever;
Your *gas-tricks* anger me—in fact
I'm in a *gastric* fever.

Give us cheap gas! you'll find it pays,
As well (I'm certain quite of it);
Gas is no trifle now-a-days,
Altho' we all make *light of it.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alinguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,---Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.

Prepared by GRIMAULT & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. DR. CAZENAVE, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest.—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by GRIMAULT & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by GRIMAULT & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anemia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine,* which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Beza's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incidens to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health intropical climates.

Internal or Local.

NEW CURATIVE AGENT.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT and Co.,—PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly,* without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 2d.

General Depots:—

In Paris,—GRIMAULT & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. DA SILVA E SOUZA.
In Singapore,—R. JAMIE.
And every good druggist.

tf 644 30th September, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1ST, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 609 May 13th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News,* November 8, 1862.

"Some fo them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times,* June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases made in four sizes, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £3 10s. Horizontal Watch,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

Benson's Exact Watch,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.

A LA COREBILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower omado.—For preserving and regenerating the hair, which it renders silky and abundant.

Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme,* unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpanine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Miguot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for PINAUD the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions.

Principal Wholesale Establishment, 298 Rue St. Martin. } Paris.
Principal Retail Establishment, 30 Boulevard des Italiens } Paris.

General Depot in Shanghai, at
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 645 30th September, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY).

24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

24ma-66 642 September 30th, 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contract with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal, Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny-Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,

BRADE AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb	9	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Law	Ningpo	Feb 8	General	Russell and Co
..	9	Emily W. Seyburn	A. schr	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Jan 26	do	Nichol Latimer and Co
..	9	Moldavian	B. bark	363	Blackburn	Swansea	Aug 3	Coals	Siemssen and Co
..	9	Hercule	Chi. str			Cruise			
..	9	Whampoa	B. ship		Carter	Cardiff			
..	10	Euxine	B. bark	398	Gardiner	Fuchau	Jan 25	Poles	Chinese
..	10	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Feb 9	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	10	Moyune	A. str	700	Johnson	Hankow	.. 8	do	Russell and Co
..	10	Funsin	B. str	610	Bound	Hankow	.. 8	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
..	10	Hirado	B. str.	1630	McQueen	Hankow	.. 8	do	Dent and Co
..	11	Kiangse	A. str	574	Law	Ningpo	.. 11	do	Russell and Co
..	11	Locket	B. ship	615	Topham	Liverpool	Sep 7	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	11	Elizabeth	Du. bg	221	De Boer	Nagasaki	Feb 2	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	11	James Wishart	B. ship	775	Buchanan	Swansea	Sep 22	Coals	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
..	12	Singapore	B. str.	732	Edmond	Hongkong	Feb	Mails, &c.	Wm. Davison, for Agent
..	12	Conheath	Fr bark	807	Philipps	Swatow	.. 12	Sugar	Order
..	12	Sarah Scott	B. bark						
..	13	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 13	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	13	Dupleix	IMMS			Japan			
..	14	John Bunyan	B. ship	520	Allen	Cardiff	Aug 29	Coals	W. Davison, for Agent.
..	14	Wiema	A. ship	1200		Cardiff	Sept 6	do	
..	14	Japan	B. str.	256	Bell	Nagasaki	Feb 11	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	14	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	Hongkong	Jan 25	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	14	Confucius	Chi str.	265	McCaslin	Nanking	Feb 13		Chinese Government
..	14	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	.. 13	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb	9	Elsebea	Pru bg	224	Kahn	Swatow	C'ton. &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	9	Aden	B. str.	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
..	9	Shooey Leen	B. str.	492	Maun	Fuchau	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
..	9	Tell	B. bark	320	Smith	Chefoo	Part of O	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	9	Confucius	Chi str.	265	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
..	9	Ann Sanderson	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Sydney		Captain
..	9	Kiangse	A. str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opl., ect	Russell and Co
..	10	Serica	B. ship	707	Innes	Hongkong	Ballast	Birley, Worthington and Co
..	11	Fire Queen	A. str.	1123	Gray	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
..	11	Kiang-loong	A. str.	915	West	H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
..	11	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
..	11	Suwonada	A. str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Augustine Heard and Co
..	11	Dumbarton	B. str.	924	Shaw	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	12	Léon	Fr bk	352	Rovel	Chefoo	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
..	12	Lightfoot	B. bark	472	Risk	Fuchau	Ballast	Master
..	12	Empress	B. bark	365	Dall	Liverpool	C'ton. &c	Buissonnet and Co
..	12	Kilida	Swd bk	177	Rundberg	Swatow	C'ton, etc	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
..	12	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
..	12	Funsin	B. str.	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part of O	Geo. Barnet and Co
..	13	Fei-ma	A. str.	121	Machado	Manila	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
..	13	Yesso	B. str	590	Cairns	Hongkong	Sundries	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
..	13	Hiogo	B. str.	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	General	F. Kroes and Co
..	13	Catalpa	A. bark	260	Stevens	New York	Tea, etc	Augustine Heard and Co
..	13	J. C. Munro	B. ship	612	Wood	Fuchau	Ballast	Captain
..	13	Thos. Dryden	B. bkq	445	Brown	Nagasaki	Sun., etc	Dow and Co
..	13	Aerolite	B. ship	911	Atleyne	Liverpool	Cotton	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	13	Bintang	Old sch	114	Bramlon	Tamsui	Ballast	Telge, Noelting and Co
..	13	Buena Vista	A. ship	647	Ayres	Fuchau	do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	13	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
..	13	Cockchafer	H M G B		Carr	Hankow		
..	13	Manilla	H M		Stewart	Hankow		
..	14	Hirado	B. str	1630	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
..	14	Vulcan	B. str	130	Rendall	Fuchau	Sun., etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	14	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Bluett	Yokohama	do	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
..	14	Adeline	Prgsch	135	Ulredism	Fuchau	Beancake	Master
..	14	Alma	B. bark	505	Reimers	Singapore	Ballast	Rehhoff Vale and Co
..	14	Bankside	B. bark	489	Frell	Chefoo	Re-expts	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	14	James Shepherd	B. ship	819	Greem	London	Tea, etc	Shaw, Brothers and Co
..	14	Minerva	B. bark	829	Vox	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	14	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 14	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
China		B. str.	25	Schroon	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Chusan	Feb 4	B. str.	484	Burdis	E. A. Reynolds		
Confucius	Feb 14	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Chinese Government		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Paget			30			..	
Fenella	Jan 5	Chi str	179		Chinese Government		
Gazzelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Goete	Jan 13	Pru. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heachew		B. str	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Hercules	Feb 9	Chi. str					
Huquong	Jan 6	A. str	1383	Simmons	Russell and Co		
Island Queen		B. str.	120	Johnston	F. R. Gamwell	*Laid up*	
Japan	Feb 14	B. str	256	Bell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Dischg
Labourdonnaise	Feb 7	Fr. str	944	Pelissot	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	24th at [illegible]
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str	138	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Mona	Feb 14	B. str	542	Bourne	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Moyune	Feb 11	A. str	700	Johnson	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	16th inst
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br str	519	Tullock	Trautmann and Co		
Pluto	Jan 27	Chi str.		Parkes	Chinese Government		
Shanquan		B. str.	30	Schroom	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Singapore	Feb 12	B. str	732	Edmund	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong	23rd inst
Szechuen	Jan 10	A. str	543	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Tahwah	Feb 5	A. str.	245	Andrews	H. Fogg and Co		
Tanqual		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str	25	Smith		..	
Tentlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	..	
Wan-loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Whampoa	Dec 25	B. str	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Wusung	Jan 14	B. str.	1630	McQueen		..	
Ying-tsze-fei	Dec 12	B. str.	315	Stocks	Trautmann and Co		

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Remarks
Amoy Trader	Dec 26	Pru. bg	109	Walbrand	Wm. Pustau and Co		For Sale
Antipodes	Feb 5	B. bark	392	Woodruff	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Atma	Jan 16	B. bark	523	Watson	A. Habibbhoy	Bangkok	Early
Bob Tail Nag	Jan 25	B. schr	170		A. R. Tilby and Co	Tientsin	Early
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	433	Russell			
Castleton	Jan 8	B. bark	521	Hill	Blain, Tate and Co	Rangoon	Early
Cobang	Jn 26	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Conheath	Feb 12	Fr bark	807	Philipps	Order		
Duck	Jy 21	B. [illegible]	145	Lorenzo	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
Electricity	Jan 29	B. bark	465	Belmeister	Gibb, Livingston & Co		Dischg
Elizabeth	Feb 11	Du. bg	221	De Boer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Emily W. Seaburn	Feb 9	A. schr	333	Armstrong	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Ettrick	Jan 19	B. bark	309	Hecket	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Dischg
Euxine	Feb 10	B. bark	398	Gardiner	Chinese		
Fanny	Jan 21	B. bark	461	Waters	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Forest Belle	Feb 6	A. bk	380	Bryant	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Gabalva	Feb 1	B. bark	419	Way	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Dischg
Geo. Canning	Jan 16	B. bark	850	Harris	Frazar and Co		Ft. or Ch
Georges	Jan 31	B. ship	473	Verry	Jardine Matheson and Co		Ft. or Ch
Ironsides	Feb 6	B. ship	900	Clare	Siemssen and Co		
James Miller	Oct 27	A. schr	470		P. Maclean		
James Wishart	Feb 11	B. ship	771	Buchanan	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
John Bunyan	Feb 14	B. ship	520	Allen	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
John Staunton, Jr.	Jan 28	B. ship	72[illegible]	White	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	Early
Jubilee	Dec 21	B. ship	764	Grant	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	[illegible]	Hoole	Lane, Crawford and Co		For Sale
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Hall	Capt. Patridge		
Lansdowne	Feb 6	B. ship	713	Spowert	W. R. Adamson and Co		Ft. or Ch
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 17	A. bark	449	Dozer	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Locket	Feb 11	B. ship	615	Topham	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Maiden Queen	Jan 26	B. ship	815	Smith	Buissonnet and Co	Liverpool	Early
Matilda	Feb 6	Ha. bg	145	Decker	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	1st prox
Moldavian	Feb 9	B. bark	363	Blackburn	Siemssen and Co		
Monarchy	Feb 6	B. ship	701	Day	Order		
Morning Star	Feb 2	B. ship	562	Johnston	Captain	Fuchau	15th inst
Nimrod	Jy 5	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft. or Ch
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Queen of India	Jan 25	B. ship	637	Thornton	Frazar and Co		Ft. or Ch
Resolute	Jan 5	B. ship	860	Holt	Gilman and Co	New York	Imdt
Sailors' Home	Jan 2	B. ship	1214	Bryans	Borneo Company Limited		Ft. or Ch
Sarah Scott	Feb 12	B. bark					
Scawfell	Jan 7	B. bark	169	Hender	Preston, Breuell and Co	Liverpool	Early
Sea Witch	Jan 3	B. bark	313	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		S. Ft. or Ch
Taechang	Jan 22	Fr schr	102	Friberten	Buissonnet and Co		Ft. or Ch
Whampoa	Feb 9	B. ship		Carter			
Wiema	Feb 14	A. ship	1200				

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